

Please amend the claims of the present Application as the accompanying pages "Amended Claims" illustrates. For clarity, accompanying pages "Clean Amended Claims" illustrate a clean version of the amended claims.

Amendments are solely for the purpose of clarifying the original scope of the claims, correcting formality issues, or both. Amendments are not for the purposes of introducing limitations to establish patentability over cited art.

Several amendments are present in more than one claim. Specifying that $k_i(w,h,i)$ are "values" has support, *e.g.*, on page 4, lines 24-28. Specifying that $R_i(w)$ and $k_i(w)$ are "value(s)" is obvious since they are functions of frequency (w) and measurements can be done using "at least one light frequency" as per claim 1. "Material" is clarified as material from which a particular object is manufactured, which has support, *e.g.*, on page 4, lines 31-33 and page 8, lines 20-21.

In Claim 1, an amendment specifying that the method determines surface reflectance values "from the object" clarifies and emphasizes the fact that only a single object is used. Support is in Original Claim 1, which only refers to "an object's appearance", and throughout the specification.

In Claim 4, wording now requires replacing $R_m(w)$ with $R_m(w,h,i)$. This corrects a typographical error and has support on page 12, lines 14-21.

In Claim 7, "at least one light frequency (w)" has been added and finds support throughout the specification and, *e.g.*, in Claim 1, which indicates more than one frequency of light can be used.

In Claim 10, "sample object" replaces "test object" in the first line to correct a typographical error. Support for the change is in steps (c) and (d) of Claim 13 as well as on page 5, lines 23-28.

In Claim 13, reflectance values of the reference object are defined as $R_{m_{ref}}(w,h,i)$ in step (a), which has support from step (d). Step (a) also specifies "at least one frequency (w), which has support through out the specification and in Claim 1. $R_{m_{test}}(w,h,i)$ replaces $R_p(w,h,i)$ in step (c) to correct a typographical error — reflectance values of the test object are defined in (b) as $R_{m_{test}}(w,h,i)$. Rephrasing of step (d) has support on page 1, lines 8-28.

In Claim 16, teaching of Claim 5 replaces reference back to Claim 5.

In Claims 17 and 18 “do not change in step (f)” replaces “is fixed”. To be “fixed” the values do not change during iterations. Therefore, the replacement language makes that definition clearer.

In Claim 21, amendments regarding the coefficients have support in the definition of the coefficients. Specifying which object is the subject of the teaching clarifies the original claim language and has support in its original wording.

In Claim 24, specifying “sample” object has support on page 20, lines 15-16.

Please cancel Claims 19 and 25 without prejudice.

Remarks

Claims 13-25 stand under objection for containing more than one period. Amended Claims 13-25 contain only one period in each claim, thereby obviating this objection.

Claims 13-25 stand under objection for not indenting elements or steps of the Claims. Applicant believes amended Claims 13-25 have elements and steps indented as much as is reasonable to make the Claims clear, thereby obviating this objection.

Claims 9-12 stand under objection because the Office suggests it is not clear how the values of $k(w,h,i)$ are determined for a test object. Applicant does not consider that a particular method for determining these values is a necessary limitation of the Claimed invention so expressly articulating a method in the Claims should not be necessary. In regards to enabling teaching, the specification provides teaching as to how to determine values of $k(w,h,i)$ from a test object. Equation (4) in the present Application is one means of determining $k(w,h,i)$ values as lines 2-4 on page 13 summarize: “Thus, the reflection coefficient $k_1(w,h,i)$ for the viewing angle h and illumination angle i , can be calculated, based on measured R_{meas} , the R_i calculated from the known formulation of the test object, and the known k_1 and k_2 values.” Page 12, lines 7-13 of the present Application identify k_1 and k_2 values. Calculation of R_i values can be done using Equation (1). Therefore, the Application teaches how to determine values of $k(w,h,i)$ for a test object based on material and surface texture parameters selected for a sample object. As such, Applicant does not understand the basis of the present objection and respectfully requests the Examiner either withdraw